

REAL ISTORY: ANU MIGRATION FROM MTs OF MOON TO KMT

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"We find when we discover Egypt in what we call the First Dynasty, under Menes, that it is at its absolute zenith of culture in painting, sculpture, architecture. From this peak period, the Egyptian culture steadily declines. It is very much as if the Egyptians found themselves the inheritors of a great ready-made culture of which they could take advantage, which they could utilize and even to some degree emulate, but which they themselves did not create This very strongly suggests that it drew its greatness from a source higher than itself"

--Jalandris, ***The Hall of Records: The Hidden secrets of the Pyramid and Sphinx***, 1980

"This civilization called Egyptian in our period developed for a long time in its early cradle This cycle of civilization, the longest in history, presumably lasted 10,000 years. This is a reasonable compromise between the long chronology (based on data provided by Manetho -the last student of the Ancient Egyptian Mystery School of Anu at Alexandria before it was invaded by Alexander the Great in 330 BCE-- which places the beginning at 17,000 BCE) and the short chronology [3100 BCE] of the moderns - for the latter are obliged to admit that by 4245 BCE the Egyptians had already invented the calendar (which necessarily requires the passages of thousands of years)."

--Cheik Anta Diop, ***The African Origin of Civilization: Myth or Reality*** (originally published Nations Negres et Culture) 1955(Published in English in 1974)

"In this chapter I hope to demonstrate that the origin of the civilization of Egypt (khem) was black African, specifically Ethiopian or Anu The history of Black will remain suspended in air and cannot be written correctly until African historians dare connect it with the history of Egypt. In reviewing Egypt's beginnings, we find an advanced civilization already intact from the earliest Dynasty. This fact has perplexed historians down through the ages. Common sense dictates that if Egypt began fully mature, then its civilization must have originated elsewhere [Herodotus] The 'Father of History' was told that the first man to rule Egypt was Min, who lived so long ago

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that Egypt was still under water: `in (Min's) time the whole country, except the district around Thebes, was marsh, none of the land below Lake Moeris, was then showing above water. To this place from the sea [Nowe] is seven days passage up the river "

--Wayne Chandler, ***Of Gods and Men: Egypt's Old Kingdom***, 1989

"According to Flinders Petrie these people were the Anu whose name, known to us since the protohistoric epoch, is always written with three pillars on the few inscriptions extant from the end of the fourth millennium before our era. The natives of the country are always represented with unmistakable chiefly emblems for which one looks in vain among the infrequent portrayals of other races, who are all shown as servile foreign elements having reached the valley by infiltration (cf. Tera Neter and the Scorpion king whom Petrie (wrongly) groups together; `The Scorpion King . . . belonged to the preceding race of Anu, moreover he worshipped Min and Set.'). As we shall see later Min, like the chief gods of Egypt, was called by the tradition of Egypt itself `The Great Negro'. . . .

"The Palermo Stone is Egypt's oldest history book . . . revealing to us information on the early kings of Egypt, along with mythical kings prior to the dynastic era. This fragment of a 5th century basalt stele . . . was doubtless one of the documents that Manetho used to compile his history of Egypt. The king list covers the period from the Old Kingdom back thousands of years into the predynastic period. It chronicles these mythical kings until the time of the god Horus, who is said to have given the throne to the human king Menes. . . . Other interesting information recorded by the Palermo stone is the construction of a stone building called Men-netjeret (2686-2667 BCE), copper smelting and copper statues created in the 2nd Dynasty (2890-2686 BCE) and a record of forty ships that brought wood from an unknown region outside of Egypt during the reign of Sneferu . . . describing military expeditions such as campaign in Nubia that resulted in the capture of 7,000 slaves that probably resulted in the disappearance of the local Nubian culture. . . ."

--Alan Winston, ***The Palermo Stone***, 1999

"More evidence comes from the Books of Thoth. It describes one of the pyramids as standing upon the sea-shore, `the waves of which dashed in powerless fury against its base.'. . . They add that from them [Ethiopians who built the pyramids], as from their authors and ancestors, the Egyptians get most of their laws. It is from them that

the Egyptians have learned to honor kings and gods and bury them with such pomp; sculpture and writing were invented by the Ethiopians. The Ethiopians cite evidence that they are more ancient than the EgyptiansThe most complete list of [Egyptian] kings known appeared in the Royal Papyrus of Turin, which assigned in order of dynasty the names of over 130 kings. . . . Manetho named over a hundred kings and divided them into thirty dynasties

The two most complete versions of his list are those quoted by Julius Africanus and by Eusebius. . . .According to Julius Africanus, 561 kings reigned for approximately 5,524 years in total. Eusebius, on the other hand, states that 361 kings ruled in 4,780 years. . . . Cheik Anta Diop, egyptologist, linguist, physicist and historian, allows 10,000 years for the cycle of Egyptian civilization. His logic is pure and simple and hard to refute. The Egyptian calendar was based on the cycle of the star Sirius whose rise coincides with the sun every 1,461 years. Now any astronomer will verify the fact that it takes thousands of years to study the stellar movement of celestial bodies before one may acquire information accurate enough to develop a calendar. . . . Thus, if the Egyptians had the calendar in 4245 BCE and it took the passage of several thousands years to amass enough data to create it, then it is only rational that we adhere to the logic of Professor Diop. Diop goes on to say, 'The official date, adopted until now for no special reason wavers between 3100 BCE and 3000 BCE. In actual fact, the choice of 3100 BCE results from no necessity but that of synchronizing Egyptian and Mesopotamian chronology.'

--Wayne Chandler, ***Of Gods and Men: Egypt's Old Kingdom***, 1989

"The Ethiopians say that the Egyptians are one of their colonies which was brought into Egypt by Osiris. They claim that at the beginning of the world Egypt was simply a sea but that the Nile, carrying down vast quantities of loam from Ethiopia in its flood waters, finally filled it in and made it part of the continent . . . I not only believe the people who gave me this account of Egypt, but my own conclusions strongly support what they said . . . Now it is my belief that Egypt was originally an arm of the sea. I have observed for myself that Egypt at the Nile Delta projects into the sea beyond the coast on either side; I have seen sea shells on the hills and noticed how salt exudes from the soil to such an extent that it effects even the pyramids; I have noticed too, that the only hill where there is sand is the hill above Memphis, and that the soil of Egypt does not resemble that of the neighboring country of Arabia, or Libya, or even Syria . . . but is black as one would expect of an alluvial soil . . .'

--Diodorus of Sicily

"The Egyptians are colonists sent out by the Ethiopians, Osiris having been the leader of the colony. . . . Osiris gathered together a great army, with the intention of visiting all the inhabited lands and teaching the race of men how to cultivate for he supposed that if he made men give up their savagery and adopt a gentle manner of life he would receive immortal honors. . . . They were the earliest, and say that the proofs of this are clear. That they did not arrive as immigrants but are the natives of the country and therefore rightly are called autochthonous is almost universally accepted. That those who live in the south are likely to be the first engendered by the earth is obvious to all They further write that it was among them that people were first taught to honor the gods and offer sacrifices and arrange processions and festivals and perform other things by which people honor the divine. For this reason their piety is famous among all men, and the sacrifices among the Aithiopians are believed to be particularly pleasing to the divinity."

--Diodorus, 1st Century BCE

"These Anu [Ethiopians] were agricultural people, raising cattle on a large scale along the Nile, shutting themselves up in walled cities for defensive purposes. To this people we can attribute without fear of error, the most ancient Egyptian books, The Book of The Dead and the Text of the Pyramids, consequently all the myths of religious teachings. I would add almost all the philosophical systems then known and still called Egyptian. They evidently knew the crafts necessary for any civilization and were familiar with the tools those trades required. They knew how to use metals They made the earliest attempts at writing, for the whole Egyptian tradition attributes this art to Thoth, the great Hermes, an Anu like Osiris, who is called Onian in chapter fifteen of The Book of the Dead and in the Texts of the Pyramids. Certainly the people already knew the principal arts; it left proof of this in the architecture of the tombs at Abydos, especially the tomb of Osiris, and in those sepulchres objects have been found bearing the unmistakable stamp of their origin - such as carved ivory All those cities [Ant, Annu Menti, Aunti, Aunyt-Seni today called Esneh, Erment, Quoch, and Heliopolis] have the characteristic symbol which serves to denote the name Anu"

--Abbe Emile Amelineau 1850-1916 CE

"Once again we must turn to Amelineau for it was he that discovered the tomb of Osiris at Abydos . . . [and] the head of Osiris found in a jar in the necropolis of Abydos. Because of this discovery Osiris could no longer be considered a mythical hero. The magnitude of this discovery cannot be stressed enough. . . "

--Wayne Chandler, ***Of Gods and Men: Egypt's Old Kingdom***, 1989

"The common ancestor of the Annu settled along the Nile was Ani or An, a name determined by the word (khet) and which, dating from the earliest versions of the '**Book of the Dead**' (4100 BCE) onwards, is given to the god Osiris. . . . The identity of the god An with Osiris has been demonstrated by Pleyte; we should indeed, recall that Osiris is also surnamed by the Anu: 'Osiris Ani' The god Anu is represented alternatively by the symbol and the symbol . Are the Aunak tribes now inhabiting the upper Nile (in Ethiopia) related to the ancient Annu? Future research will provide the answer to this question."

--Cheikh Anta Diop, ***Origin of The Ancient Egyptians***, 1981

"And Moses was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, and was mighty in words and in deeds." Acts, chapter 7:22

SO BEFORE MOSES "WROTE" THE FIRST FIVE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE, HE HAD FIRST LEARNED ALL THE WISDOM OF THE EGYPTIANS.

WHAT DID THE EGYPTIANS TEACH?

"He who is between the thighs of Nut (Goddess of sky and heaven) is the Pygmy who danceth like the god and who pleaseth the heart of the god before his great throne."

--Pyramid Text of Pepi I, 6th Dynasty, 2300 BCE "The High Priest Tera Neter of the Temples of the God Seth of the Cities of the Anu Peoples"

-- Inscription on Tera Neter tile dating around 3100 BCE at a temple at Aabdju (Abydos) in Ta-Seti (Upper Egypt)

"Thou hast said in this thy letter, that thou has brought a dancing dwarf of the god from the land of spirits, like the dwarf which the treasurer of the god Burded [Ba-Wex-Djed, Chancellor of the Divine Seals of King Isosi] brought from Punt in the time of Isesi Come northward to the court immediately; . . . thou shalt bring this dwarf with thee, which thou bringest living, prosperous and healthy from the land of spirits, for the dances of the god, to rejoice and [gladden] the

heart of the king of Upper and Lower Egypt, Neferkare, who lives forever. . . . My majesty desires to see this dwarf more than the gifts of Sinai and of Punt. If thou arrivest at court this dwarf being with thee alive, prosperous and healthy, my majesty will do for thee a greater thing than that which was done for the treasurer of the god Burded in the time of Isesi, according to the heart's desire of my majesty to see the dwarf."

-- Inscription from the Tomb of Prince Harkhuf from reign of Pepi II
2250 BCE

TO THE EGYPTIANS . . .

"The land of Punt, with its reed, beehive shaped houses raised on stilts above water, was the most exotic and mysterious of places to visit, and from which to receive visitors, for more than once the Royalty of Punt came to the court of the Pharaoh in Egypt. It seems to have been considered by them a most unique haven; an emporium of goods for both king and gods, and gradually acquired an air of fantasy "

"Punt seems to have been a commercial center for goods not only from within its own borders, but from elsewhere in Africa. Here, the Egyptians sought and found many items that did not exist within the Two Lands. From Punt, they received the incense known as antyu, which was produced in considerable quantities near Punt in the region of Utjenet (God's Land), as well as ivory, ebony (hebny) and gum (kemy). From this mystical place they also imported the skins of giraffes, panthers and cheetahs which were worn by temple priests Cynocephalus baboons were imported from Punt. Because of the goods from Punt used by priests and to adorn temples, it was known as a region of God's Land, and considered a personal pleasure garden of the god, Amun"

"We will see below that [Queen Hatshepsut's] ambitious 'Ship and Safari Expedition to the Land of the Ancestors/Gods' (Ta Neter)' includes sailing the Red Sea by ship to the coast of Punt (today called Eritrea), and then undertaking an interior of Africa land Safari on foot across Sheba (today called Ethiopia) into the Nile River Equatorial Great Lakes region known then as Khentunefer. The 'Welcome and Tribute by the Country of Punt' Wall Relief from the Hatshepsut Deir El Bahari Burial Temple specifically shows the Puntian people bringing welcoming gifts (lower level) and later delivering tribute (upper level) to the Egyptian soldiers . . . aboard 5 ships which sailed from Egypt/Kemit by way of a canal from the Nile River to the Red Sea . . .

.In 1962 the American Research Center in Egypt published a computer enhancement of the heavily vandalized `Safari' Wall Relief and exposed for the first time the presence of a male giraffe.

◆Specifically the left portion of the 3rd level of the `Safari' Wall Relief is inhabited by a male giraffe. Additionally the left portion of the 4th level of the `Safari' Wall Relief shows a hippopotamus and baboon. . . . The proximity of the male giraffe with the hippopotamus strongly suggests that the ;Land of the Ancestors/Gods' is in the Nile River Region of the Great Lakes in Equatorial Africa starting at the northern most Lake Tana; being that these fauna naturally are found in close proximity together only in that region. Specifically it is theorized the 18th Dynasty of Pharaoh Queen Hatshepsut commissioned `Safari' penetrated on foot into the interior of Africa, traveling through what we call today `Sustainable Agri-Forests' or cultivated jungles. . . . Consequently, in identifying the geographical location of Ancient Egypt's `Land of the Ancestors/Gods' (Ta Neter) the first key is the zoology of the giraffe and related fauna. . . . This Wall Relief from the Hatshepsut Deir El Bahari Burial Temple records in hieroglyphic and visual detail describe the 5 Egyptian ships being loaded visible with at least 12 Frankincense and Myrrh trees, bags of resin incense, precious woods and metals, various rare `sacred' animals including at least 10 caged leopards, 3 baboons, and other tribute . . . . [Here then] is the aboriginal paradigm of the `Garden of Eden"

THIS IS WHY ANCIENT SCHOLARS SAID:

"Eschatoi audron, `the most distant of men at earth's two verges, in sunset lands and lands of the rising sun." -- Homer, ***Odyssey*** , 850 BCE

"Blameless Ethiopians" - Homer, ***Iliad*** , 850 BCE

"Most Just Men The Ethiopians, a mighty race who surpass in comeliness and stature all peoples and who are firm believers in God." - Herodotus, 450 BCE

"O Solon, Solon, You Greeks are always children You Greeks are novices in all knowledge in all knowledge of antiquity. You are ignorant of what passed here or among yourselves in the days of old. The history of eight-thousand years is deposited in our sacred books, but we can ascend to much higher antiquity and tell you what our fathers have done for nine-thousand years. I mean their institutions, their laws, and their brilliant accomplishments."

--Egyptian Priest at Sais to Solon, en route from Greece in Plato's Timaios 400 BCE

"Ethiopia was the first established country on the earth, and the Ethiopians were the first who introduced the Gods and established laws." --Stephanus of Byzantium

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT THE BIBLE SAYS THAT ONE OF THE BORDERS OF THE GARDEN OF EDEN WAS FORMED BY THE GIHON RIVER (BLUE NILE) WHICH ENCOMPASSED THE WHOLE LAND OF CUSH (ETHIOPIA) WHILE IT IS SPECULATED THAT THE PISHON IS THE WHITE NILE. ACCORDING TO THE FIRST BOOK OF ADAM AND EVE, A BOOK THAT WAS ARBITRARILY REMOVED FROM THE BIBLE AS WE KNOW IT:

5 But when God made Adam go out of the garden, He did not place him on the border of it northward. This was so that he and Eve would not be able to go near to the sea of water where they could wash themselves in it, be cleansed from their sins, erase the transgression they had committed, and be no longer reminded of it in the thought of their punishment.

6 As to the southern side of the garden, God did not want Adam to live there either; because, when the wind blew from the north, it would bring him, on that southern side, the delicious smell of the trees of the garden.

7 Wherefore God did not put Adam there. This was so that he would not be able to smell the sweet smell of those trees, forget his transgression, and find consolation for what he had done by taking delight in the smell of the trees and yet not be cleansed from his transgression.

8 Again, also, because God is merciful and of great pity, and governs all things in a way that He alone knows He made our father Adam live in the WESTERN BORDER OF THE GARDEN, because on that side the earth is very broad.

9 And God commanded him to live there in a cave in a rock the Cave of Treasures below the garden.

THE WESTERN-MOST BORDER OF THE GARDEN WOULD BE THE SOURCE OF THE PISHON (WHITE NILE) NEAR MT RUWENZORI (MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON) ON THE EDGE OF THE CONGO (ITURI)

FOREST. THIS AGREES WITH MODERN SCIENCE WHICH SAYS THAT OUR ANCESTORS FIRST MIGRATED OUT OF THE MT. RUWENZORI/MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON AREA 180,000 TO 200,000 YEARS AGO. THE ANCESTORS OF THESE PEOPLE remains are also found in this same area dated to 4.4 million years ago.

"There is every reason to believe that Pygmies were the sole inhabitants of the African rain forest from Liberia to Rwanda at that timeIt is likely [Bes and the Pygmy brought by Prince Harkhuf] are from a group that had adapted to the open forest like the Twa around Lake Kivu on the eastern side of the Mountains of the Moon. The Twa Pygmies are smiths, potters, and Jacks-of-all-trades, and are more acclimated to life outside the Ituri Forest and to the tall peoples."

--C.J. Becker, ***Ashes of the Phoenix***,

THIS IS WHY ANCIENT SCHOLARS SAID:

"Eschatoi audron, `the most distant of men at earth's two verges, in sunset lands and lands of the rising sun." -- Homer, ***Odyssey***, 850 BCE

"To warmer seas the cranes embodied fly, with noise and order through the midway sky; to Pygmy nations wounds and death they bring, and all the war descends upon the wing." - Homer, ***Iliad***, iii 6-10, 850 B.C.

"Which they [Nasamonians crossing the Libyan deserts] were gathering fruit, some diminutive men, less than men of middle stature, came up and seized them and carried them away." --Herodotus 450 BCE

"The cranes fly to the lakes above Egypt from which flows the Nile; there dwell the Pygmies, and this is no fable but the pure truth; there just as we are told, do men and horses of diminutive size dwell in caves." -- Aristotle 350 BCE

According to the last Student of the Kemetic Mystery School System of the Anu (called "On" in the Bible and "Heliopolis" by the Greeks), as well as recent scientific discovery, there was

1. Rule of Gods on Earth begins 34,525 BCE (Germinating shock wave, Late Wisconsin Glaciation) and lasts 13,900 years.

2. Rule of Demigods and Spirits of the Dead begins 20,625 BCE (last Glacial Maximum) and lasts 11,025 years.

3. From the Rule of Gods on Earth to the end of the Rule of Demigods and Spirits of the Dead is therefore about $34,525 - 9,600 = 24,925$ years, which is approximately the Earth precession period of 26,000 years and the travel time of a light beam from the center of our Galaxy to our Sun, about 25,000 light years distance.

4. Rule of Mortal Humans on Earth begins 9,600 BCE at the same time the Vela X supernova caused a dramatic warming period of about 50 years that caused glaciers to melt and sea levels to rise more than 35 meters with 30 percent per year net precipitation over evaporation loss by 5,600 BCE, forcing the earth's creatures to higher ground.

ACCORDING TO RESEARCH DONE BY THE ISSEMBLY FOR RASTAFARI
INIVERSAL EDUCATION:

5. In 9,600 BCE, the Bongo, Kango, Efe, Akka and Twa - the Anu peoples, lived in the forest at the foot of BABA TIBA ("Mountains of the Moon") (Mt. Ruwenzori, east of Lake Kivu, Rwanda). The ANU say that in the beginning there was ELIMA (supreme being), TA-HU (Sacred Tree) of TA-HU-TI (Moon God) on BABA TIBA ("Mountains of the Moon"). The Anu gathered fruits, nuts and plants. When the Anu could not find fruit, nuts, or plants to eat, they hunted the creatures of the land for meat. The Anu listened to the sounds of the forests and learned to mimic them, thereby learning how to sing from the creatures of the air. With their photograph aural memory preserving the intrusion of sounds, words and legends in the most ancient form, virtually unchanged compared to the changes that have occurred outside the forest, even among literate peoples, their pronunciations may be the closest to the original.

6. The Tswa say that Djakoba descended from the sky, dividing the waters by the power of ELIMA, the supreme being. The Efe say that the fruit of TA-HU (Sacred Tree of the Moon) was pillaged. The Kango say that a sinful woman caused a primordial disaster for which she is condemned to bring forth children in sorrow and do all the hardest work.

7. The Efe say that Lulu, a monster that lives deep in the forest, came out one day with a terrible roar, demolished the camps and devoured the people. The only survivor was a pregnant woman. Her son killed the Lulu and released all those swallowed alive. The Efe say that TA-

WA ascended to the heavens after governing righteously his fellow Anu.

8. TA-HATO, the Anubis "dog-faced" baboon was considered the most intelligent of the land creatures. When the Anu found unknown fruits, nuts and plants, they gave them to TA-HATO to test for human consumption. The Anu also followed TA-HATO to the sources of water.

9. The Anu also watched the Sacred Ibis that appeared from time to time from the northeast.

10. The Ishango, the first to move west from Baba Tiba, along the Lualaba tributaries the Ulindi, the Lowa, the Maiko and the Lindi to Kis-Ng-Ani, made marks on the bone (dated 100,000 BCE) to calculate when the Sacred Ibis would appear. Further west along the Ng-gr (Niger river) moved the Nupe who say that an Oya (river) priest named Shango harnessed her powers, practised herbology, and defeated the priest Ologbajo wearing the Dje-n-dju (Jenju) mask in a bardic-singing contest between rainmaking gods. Shango won and established canoe-priests called Kede at Dje-abba (Jabba) on the Ng-gr river and towns called Owo and Oya. Further west and up river are the Bariba and Sorko tribes who worship Dongo, a deity that throws lightning, thunder, stones, and rain.

"Further north and west near the source of the Ng-gr river are the Bambara who say that Dji-Wa-Ra, an Onyx antelope, brought them knowledge of agriculture. From Gao, descendants of Nupe, Bariba, Sorko and Bambara moved north to the western foot of Mt. Ta-Hat where lived the Bel-la. Some Anu moved north along the Lualaba to Ba-ng-ui, north to N'Dja-mena to Lac Tchad, past the Te-nere to Akka-dez, Ta-sili Ta-N-Ahaggar to Ta-Men-ghesht to Mt. Ta-Hat, Mt Dje-Bel Te-ter-Tiba (Theba), Dj-Anet and Anak in west Ta-Tjaemen. what is called Algeria today. Thus spread the Anu sounds ta, tiba, dje, ng, ai(ui) and an(ak)(et). Rock paintings found in Tasili-n-Ahaggar dated 6,000 to 4,000 BCE depict a great giant monster which destroyed the elephants, rhinos, and hippos and left only horses and camel. North of Mt. Ta-Hat is Ilezi, where all the travelers from Gao and Kis-Ng-Ani met to travel north to OEA (Ta-ra-bulus or Tripoli) the northern most part of in west Ta-Tjaemen. what is called Algeria today. Thus is the route and migration from OYA in the Gulf of Guinea to OEA in the Mediterranean Sea.

11. From OEA the Anu people moved east to MIS-RA-TA to BA-NG-HA-ZI and north to ANU-TA-IL-YA and IL-ANU-YA, MUT, and AD-ANU(A)

along the TAU-RUS Mountains in today's Southern Turkey. There, the ANU people lived in mud bricks and practiced agriculture. Rock paintings from 6,000 to 4,000 BC found in Catal Huyuk show men wearing leopard skins hunting bulls and crop rituals for TAU ("Bull God" and "Leopard Goddess") symbolized by bull-horns which decorated their houses.

12. These Anu people spread south to HAY-TAU, a wooded region famous for its conifers, junipers and a red-wood called "MER" south of TA-TUS (Tartus) in a town called Byblos in today's Lebanon. The god of Hay-Tau was Ne-ga (NG-AI) and TA-AUTOS invented their first written records. The chief deity of Byblos was HAY-TAU (HA-THOR) sometimes called BA-ALAT ("Lady of Byblos"). Thousands of years later, the people of Greece pronounced TA-AUTOS as "THOTH".

13. Some Anu moved east of Baba Tiba-the Twa, Wanyambo, Maasai, Hutu and Dorobo. The Maasai say that an Anu prophet brought them religion and worshipped Ng-ai. The ayyantu (timekeepers) of the Bor-Anu used a sophisticated calendrical system based on the conjunction of seven stars (Beta Triangulum, Pleiades, Aldebarran, Belletrix, Central Orion, Saiph, and Sirius) with certain lunar phases of either 29 or 20 days. Bitotesa (New Year's day) is observed when a new moon is in conjunction with Beta Triangulum. The first six months of the calendar are started by new moon conjunctions with six specific locations in the sky marked by seven stars. The method is switched and the final six months are identified by six different phases of the moon being found in conjunction with only one position in the sky - the one marked by Beta triangulum.

14. Some Anu moved northeast of Baba Tiba - Shilluk, Nuer(Sudan) and the Anu-Ak of Ta- Seti and Ta-Nehisi (Ilubabor, Ethiopia). Ori of the Anu (Ori-Anu) is listed in Ethiopian records as the first "Ng-Ai" ("Negus") in 4530 BCE. The first calendar date of the sidereal (first known calendar) starts at 4241 BC with the helical rising of the Siris star. The first alphabet appeared around 4100 BC.

15. Around 5,600 BCE the warm climate caused evaporation levels to supercede precipitation levels and water levels began to drop. Vast areas became deserts separated by large lakes that still existed for another 1,000 years in the area from the Baba Tiba Mountains to Taurus Mountains. This phenomenon left a remnant of highland peoples living in caves and on plateaus. These people learned from what they saw - spectacular views of the skies above. Here then is the basis for the sciences of astronomy and the zodiac.

The Anu peoples living in the highlands studied the stars, the moon and the sun. Moreover, until the drying up of the lakes, the Anu peoples developed a system of water navigation between the interconnected lakes and rivers. This would explain the emergence of a well-organized civilization possessing knowledge of the celestial bodies, capable of navigation on the lakes, rivers, seas and oceans of the earth, needed to know the circumference of the planet, the length of the year, the mean length of the Earth's orbit around the sun, the 25,920 year cycle of the equinoxes, the acceleration of gravity, and the speed of light in order to build the HU ("Sphinx") and Pyramid Complex at Dje-SAH (Giza). Clear geological signs of rain-water weathering on the HU/Sphinx indicate that it was constructed by the Anu peoples before the end of the rainy weather in the Nile River Valley.

THE HU/SPHINX AND THE ANCIENT MYSTERY SCHOOL OF THE ANU

The pre-dawn on the vernal equinox in 10,500 BCE, with the sun 12 degrees below the horizon, HU, the Great Sphinx, would have gazed directly at his own celestial counterpart, the constellation of Leo which experienced its "helical rising" at this moment. There is a relationship, in a scale of 1:43,200 that exists between the dimensions of the Great Pyramid and the dimensions of the earth. If you take the monument's original height (481.3949 feet) and multiply it by 43,200 you get a quotient of 3,938.685 miles. This is an underestimate by just 11 miles of the true figure for the polar radius of the earth (3949 miles) worked out by the best modern methods. Likewise, if you take the monument's perimeter at the base (3023.16 feet) and multiply by 43,200 then you get 24,734.94 miles, a result that is within 170 miles of the true equatorial circumference of the earth (24,902 miles) a minus-error of only three quarters of a single percent.

Moreover, esoterically, at the Vernal (spring) Equinox of 10,500 BC, marking the beginning of the Astronomical Age of Leo the DJESAH Pyramid (Giza Egypt/Kemit) Plateau Complex located just west of the Nile River on a limestone rock plateau at the earth's 30 degree North Latitudinal Line; had the ground plan position of the Sphinx Rock Sculpture and the 3 Pyramids facing exactly due east. Together they mimicked on the ground the celestial position of the unique convergence of the Constellation Leo (rising helically due east above the horizon) with the Constellation of Orion (Ori-Anu, aligned due south on the dissecting north-south Meridian Line) in the sky over the Anu Djesah Pyramid (Giza Egypt/Kemit) Plateau Complex.

Consequently, in the sky at the spring equinox of 10,500 BC, the celestial position of the Constellation Leo helically rose exactly east of the Milky Way on the Elliptical Path of the Sun and converged with the Constellation Orion (Ori-Anu) lying just west of the Milky Way exactly on the north-south Meridian line at 9 degrees 20' latitude south in the sky over the Anu Djesah Pyramid (Giza Egypt/Kemit) Plateau Complex. Consequently, on earth at the Spring Equinox of 10,500 BC the ground plan position of the Sphinx Rock Sculpture pointed directly east across the Nile River to the helically rising Constellation Leo on the eastern horizon. The First ("Great " of Khufu) Pyramid, the Second (Khefra) Pyramid and Third (Menkare) Pyramid on the ground reflected their analogous celestial positions in the Orion (Ori-Anu) Constellation as its Belt Stars of Al Nitak, Al Nilam and Mintaka respectively. The Nile River flows south to north just east of the Giza Limestone Rock Plateau on earth analogous to the celestial Milky Way spanning the length of our galaxy just east of the Orion Constellation in the sky along a south to north course.

Esoterically, prior to the Spring Equinox of 10,500 BC, from the Rule of the Gods on Earth (34,525 BCE) to the evaporation of the Nile valley lakes (4,600 BCE) the astronomer, architecture and temple engineering priests of the Ancient Egyptian Mystery School of Anu, known in the Bible as the School of On, designed, surveyed and constructed the Djesah Pyramid Plateau Complex. It was the main instructional university campus based on the 42 Books of DJEHUTI, the "Moon God" and was the spirituality system initiation and training center of the Aten Path.

The leaders and staff of the Ancient Egyptian Mystery School of the ANU from TA-NETJER ("God's Land") were by definition priests who had attained spiritual deification and become 'human gods' called in the ancient documents of Egypt/Kemit as the aakhu-hammet or 'Sun People'. By 4241 BCE they had worked out the Sidereal Calendar and by 4100 BCE they were using the PER-UM-HERU ("Book of Coming Forth by Day"). The School of Anu trained amongst others Vizier Imhotep (2650 BCE), Pharaoh Amenemhet III ("Memnon" 1843 to 1797 BCE), Pharaoh-Queen Hatshepsut (1484-1462 BCE), Pharaoh Thutmose III and IV, and his Prime Minister YU-SEFI or YU-SEP (Joseph of the Bible, 1500-1429 BCE). At the Temple of WA-SET built by Amenhotep III (1391 BCE), students Pharaoh Akhenaten and Queen Nefertiti (1350-1340 BCE), Thales (600 BCE), Plato (400 BCE, studied 11 years), Socrates (15 years), Aristotle (11-13 years) Euclid (20 years), studied along with Pythagoras, Solon, Archimedes, Euripides, Herodotus and 80,000 other students.

During the first half of the 18th Dynasty, Egyptian rulers began calling themselves "Thutmose" which means "reborn son of Thoth". Thoth was the mispronunciation of Dje-Hu-Ti or Ta-Hu-Ti (shortened to Ta-Hut, Thut, and finally Thoth).

"Thoth, Thot, or Hermes as he was known to the Greeks is the last divine personage of the ancient pre-dynastic Anu. . . . To Thot we may attribute writing, medicine, chemistry, law, rhetoric, the higher aspects of mathematics, astronomy and astrology, not to mention the early Egyptian understanding of the intricate dynamics of universal order. Thoth or Thot was divine mind. He was known as the messenger of the gods The word 'thought' is derived from this deity's name Thot. Francis Barret said of Thoth, 'If God ever appeared in man, he appeared in him.' Legend holds that Thoth was the grand architect of the Great Pyramid aided by a high priest named RA or Ra Ta, and Isis, as counselor and advisor. This is said to have taken place in the year 10,490 BCE. The fourth century philosopher Iamblichus (330 CE), attributes to Thoth the writing of 1,100 books and Seleucus estimates no less than 20,000 of his works were done before the period of Menes. Eusebius saw but forty-two of these books in his time (360 CE). . . . Tradition declares that on the dead body of Thoth, at Hebron, was found by an initiate, the tablet known as the Smaragdine (the Emerald Tablet). . . . From this tablet evolved the key to comprehending the axioms of the universe and how they affect mankind; the book came to be known as the KYBALION.'

--Wayne Chandler, ***Of Gods and Men: Egypt's Old Kingdom***, 1989

SO IF THE EGYPTIANS PRIOR TO AND DURING THE TIME WHEN MOSES WAS A STUDENT IN THEIR SCHOOL SYSTEM TAUGHT THAT "Utjenet (God's Land), " ALSO CALLED "Khenthunefer" AND "Punt" WAS SOUTH OF ETHIOPIA NEAR THE MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON INHABITED BY THE ANU PYGMIES, WHY DOES MOSES WRITE THE BOOK OF GENESIS TO MAKE IT SEEM THAT THE GARDEN OF EDEN WAS IN MESOPOTAMIA?

ANSWER: BECAUSE "MOSES" WAS AN EGYPTIAN WHO WAS REJECTED BY THE EGYPTIAN PEOPLE FOR ATTEMPTING TO FORCE UPON THEM A NEW RELIGION NOT OF THEIR FATHERS. DESPERATE, MOSES WENT TO THE ONLY GROUP OF PEOPLE IN EGYPT WITH NO KNOWLEDGE OF GOD, A GROUP THAT MIGRATED INTO EGYPT FROM MESOPOTAMIA/SUMERIA, AND USING THE POWERFUL LEYDEN JAR CAPACITOR CAPABLE OF PRODUCING 100,000 VOLTS OF ELECTRICITY (ARK OF THE COVENANT), TOOK ADVANTAGE OF

THE EARTH'S HEIGHTENED ELECTRICAL CONDITION CAUSED BY CELESTIAL EVENTS AT THAT TIME, AND LED THIS GROUP OUT OF EGYPT. NEEDING TO UNIFY THE HISTORIES OF THE MIXED MULTITUDE, MOSES EXTENDED THE BOAUNDARIES OF GOD'S LAND TO INCLUDE MESOPOTAMIA/SUMERIA AND CONCOCTED THE STORY OF ABRAHAM THROUGH JOSEPH. LATER WRITERS RE-WROTE MOSES' CONCOTED STORY TO SUIT THEIR OWN NEEDS, AND WHAT IS READ IN THE BIBLE TODAY IS NOT THE WORD OF GOD BUT A NOVEL WRITTEN BY MOSES AND HIS LATER REDACTORS

Asar Imhotep <http://www.mochasuite.com>